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GEOLOGY AND SCRIPTURE.

BY REV. W. FISHBOUGH.

[CONCLUDED.]

Nearly at the same period, the rhinoceros and the mastordon, and, a little later than these, the elephant, (mammoth,) and the horse, roamed through the forest, and browsed upon the luxuriant vegetation. Soon after these, the Megatherium, and other animals of its general type, were introduced. This quadruped is described as larger than the rhinoceros, and possessing characters allying it both to the sloth and the ant-eater. Its body, exclusive of the tail, was twelve feet long, and of colossal thickness. Its fore-feet were a yard in length, and armed with enormous claws, enabling it to dig into the earth and tear up the roots of trees and plants, which seem to have formed its chief article of food. The ox, the deer, the hyæna, the bear, the monkeys, &c. &c., were brought into being, as these and subsequent strata were deposited; and the higher we ascend in the strata, the more nearly do the remains, both terrestrial and marine animals assimilate to existing species. Lyell, who, perhaps, has examined the subject more throughly than any other man, informs us that in the older tertiary, the shell-fish now in existence, bear the proportion of only about five to one hundred of those that are extinct; while in the more recent members of the same general group of deposites, the proportions are reversed, and about ninety-five existing species are found to only five that have become extinct.

The *vegetable* kingdom seems to have undergone a similar progression. Anterior to to the great coal formation, vegetation, as before stated, was almost exclusively marine. The terrestrial vegetation, which formed the coal, consisted, for the most part, of plants of a loose and succulent nature, which were generally flowerless. The principal arborescent plants which then prevailed, were of the families of ferns, pines, palms and two or three other families, now entirely extinct. As we ascend in the strata above the coal system flowering and arborescent vegetation prevails in continually increasing proportions; and in the upper part of the tertiary, the remains of willows, poplars, elms, sycamores, chestnuts, and many other generas and species identical with modern are found.

Thus, from the earliest times, there has been a gradual progression, both in the animal and vegetable creation, towards the various genera and species now in existence, until finally, there was an actual 'shading off' into existing races! And, if we admit that, from the earliest geological epoch, changes have been gradually going on upon the surface of the globe, by which it has been brought nearer and nearer to its present condition, we have a most beautiful and powerful illustration of the wisdom and goodness of God, in the successive creation of such beings as were best adaptive to the circumstances of their particular geological age. No *habitable* condition of the globe has been suffered to lay unemployed for the purposes of happiness. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," is the principle on which the Creator has operated from the beginning of time. Even that condition which was capable of supporting in health and enjoyment only the lowest classes of organized beings, was not suffered to be waste but was tenanted by just such beings as it would support. And when in the progress of change, a race of animals was no longer suited to the condition of the globe, it was swept out of existence, and other races, generally of a higher order, and better suited to the improving circumstances, were introduced. And this remark will apply to all geological ages, down to the historical time.

We are now prepared for the statement of a most remarkable fact. It is that, throughout all these vast groups of deposites, abounding with the remains of other animals, not the slightest trace of the remains of *man*, or any of his works has been found! Neither his bones, his fabrics, his utensils, his weapons, or any thing which indicates his presence, have yet been discovered in any formations, except those of the most recent date, and of a kind now going on. The creation of man was reserved for the last act of divine power and skill. During untold and inconceivable periods, tribe after tribe of fishes had silently sported in the brine, huge reptiles had lurked in the swamps and marshes, and fearful quadrupeds had prowled through the dismal forests; but the sound of the woodsman's axe, the dashing of the hunter's steed, or the hum of the crowded city, was not yet heard. No burning incense arose to heaven, and no altar yet smoked with sacrifices to the great Creator. *Man did not yet exist!*

After the close of the tertiary period, and still before man was created, a remarkable catastrophe seems to have occurred, by which that deposite was formed, known under the name of diluvium or drift. This is spread over nearly the whole northern hemisphere, and varies from a few inches to hundreds of feet in thickness. It consists of clay, sand, pebbles, and water-worn stones, sometimes perfectly stratified, but often confusedly intermingled, with scarcely any marks of stratification. Sometimes it contains enormous boulder-rocks, weighing many tons. The matter of this deposite seeme to have been invariably transported from the north; and boulders have been identified with rocks "*in place*," to which they must have originally belonged, from a few hundred yards to hundreds of miles from where they are found. Sometimes boulders of great magnitude have been carried over steep and high mountains, and are not unfrequently found on their summits and southern declivities; and the long continued passage of detritus has worn scratches and sometimes deep grooves, in the mountain rock, all of which have made the same general direction from north to south.

The common and most rational theory, ascribes these results to the combined agency of water and ice. The land which shows traces of diluvial action, must have been overflown by an ocean abounding in icebergs. These, reaching the bottom of the sea, have torn fragments of rock from their original beds, and pushing them along before them, the friction rounding off their angles, and reducing many of them to sand and pebbles. Sometimes large masses of rock would get wedged in between, or thrown upon the top of blocks of ice, and be floated to great distances, and scattered over the country; and by the continued attrition of these materials over the naked mountain rock, it is supposed the grooves and scratches, before referred to, were produced.

But these extensive abrasions, rugged escrapments were reduced; deep hollows were filled up; the quantity of soil was increased, and the earth was, in every way, better fitted for the reception of *man*. Accordingly, at the close of this period, when the waters had subsided, and all things were in readiness, man was created, in God's own moral image, as the crowning excellency of all the Creator's works;—a being distinguished from all other earthly creatures, by the capacity of knowning the *author* of his existence and of of ruling and directing, by his intelligence, the inferior orders of living creatures!

I have thus briefly glanced at some of the main facts and inferences of the science of geology.—In the narrow limits of a short essay, one cannot be expected to render complete justice to a subject which would require volumes. My chief aim has been to present general principles, without entering much into details. The limited information I possess on the subject, is drawn almost entirely from books, being confirmed only by such observation as attention to my profess,onal duties has permitted me to make during the last four or five years; and the reader will perceive that I have not been particular always to refer to *chapter and verse* of the authorities on which the statements, of this essay have been made. The reason is, the facts stated are notorious to all geologists, and may be found in all geological works deserving the name. The acknowledgment is due, however, that, in the preparation of this essay I have derived essential asistance from a course of nearly thirty lectures, with illustrations, recently delivered by that accomplished philosopher, Professor Stillman, as also from a study of the specimens in the cabinet of Yale College

As I have written mainly on the testimony of geologists, it will, perhaps be expected that I say something respecting the discrepancy of their opinions, which has been alledged against the valinity of their authority.* Discrepancies there are, indeed; but in the present advanced state of the science, these are very few, and, being confined to points unessential to the great principles of the science, they do not at all affect either the question as to the worlds's antiquity, or any other of the more important inferences of geology.—As to the very high antiquity of the globe, there is not a single dissenting voice among all the well informed geologists of the day; and respecting the essential facts of the science, they are also perfectly agreed. In my judgment, decidedly the most important difference in opinion between geologists, is this: Mr. Lyell, in opposition to almost all other geologists denies the doctrine of the original entire, and present internal, igneous fluidity of the earth. He explains earthquakes and volcanoes by heat, which he supposes may be produced by chemical decompositions and re-compositions going on beneath the earth's surface. He contends, that the causes of geological change have not only been the same, but that they have operated with the same intensity in all ages; and he explains the change of climate by which the tropical temperature, universally acknowledged to have prevailed in early times all over the earth, has been reduced,—not by a supposed secular refrigeration, as do other geologists, but by the slow and gradual change of the relative position of land and water. If his opinion on this point is true, it proves nothing, except that the earth is probably *much older* than other geologists supposed it to be.

As the mode in which granite and other primary rocks were formed, there have also been different theories. Some have contended that these were merely sedimentary rocks, altered by heat; while others, without positively denying the possibility of this mode of formation, have simply contended for the high probability, that the class of rocks referred to are truly primitive. Geologists have also differed slightly in their mode of reconciling the facts of the science with the Mosaic history. Besides these, I know of no other discrepancies in their opinions that deserves to be noticed.

But differences of opinion respecting these minor points, and which, perhaps, are not within the province of the science to decide to a mathematical certainty, no more invalidate the demonstrated and universally received facts and inferences of the science, than the dissensions among astronomers, respecting the nebular theory of La Place, throw doubt upon the doctrines of the Copernican system, the question as to the truth of Catholicism, Calvinism, or Universalism, sets aside the assential and universally acknowledged truths of the Bible.

We will conclude this essay with some remarks respecting the bearings of geology on the Mosaic history of the creation. Many theologians are still extremely reluctant to admit the facts and natural inferences of geology, believing that these conflict with the book of Genesis.—And some, not willing to abandon or modify the *common* interpretation of the first chapter, have contended that the various fossils found in the earth, were created in the rock's *just as they are* during *six literal days*. It is admitted that this would have been possible to Omnipotence; but it is no more probable that they were thus created, than that Pompeii and Herculaneum were created in the earth, or that the Egyptian mummies were created in their tombs. But it can be of little avail to offer a formal refutation of a theory formed in utter defiance of all analogy and common sence.

Others have argued that light, the atmosphere, all the forms of animals and vegetable life, &c. &c., were created in six literal days, and that all the fossiferous rocks were deposited afterwards.†

Now let us look at facts: We have already stated that the rocks below the coal in Pennsylvania, comprising the transition formation, measure, as ascertained by Professor Rogers, no less then forty thousand feet, or more than seven and a half miles in perpendicular thickness. In England, according to the most recent and careful measurements, they are about one hundred and thirty thousand feet or more than twenty four miles thick.‡ Now allowing all it is reasonable to allow, for any possible mistakes in the measurement of these rocks, the result cannot be altered to the amount of a dozen miles at most; and we must, in reason, allow them a thickness which would indicate the lapse of more than sixteen hundred, or even sixteen thousand years, during their quite deposition.

Besides, the theory under review supposes that none of these rocks were deposited until after the creation of all the existing races of animals and plants, and also of man. How does it come, then, that in all these vast deposits of rocks, some of which are made up almost entirely of organic remains, not one single trace of any *existing* species of animal or plants is found? How does it come, that the fossils of these rocks are, without exception, of *extinct species*, and that they never contain the remains of man, or quadrupeds, or indeed of any land animals, as do the more recent deposites? Reason, exercised upon these premises, confidently asserts that the rocks in question were deposited anterior to the existence of the present races of animals and plants, and when the earth was inhabited by entirely different types of organized beings.

It has been argued by some, that, after the completion of the transition deposits, came, "the deluge. . . . . The rushing of the waters, with awful power, must have swept away the soils and forests of the ancient lands, torn up vast masses of primary rocks, which together with the remains of the animal kingdom, afforded ample materials for the carboniferous, secondary, and tertiary formations."‡

But the same objection we have urged against the proposition above considered will apply with equal force to this. The duration and probable force of the deluge, were inadequate to the extent of the deposites; and we have already shown that none of the existing species of animals and plants are found in any of these formations, except a few of them in the most recent tertiary. Besides, the deluge, in order to have formed deposites thousands of feet in thickness during the short period of its prevalence, must have been tumultuous beyond all conception. Rocks soil, plants, animals, &c., must in the violence of the action, have been scattered pell-mell, and deposited in one heterogene ous mass, without any order or stratification. The fossils of the carboniferous, secondary, and tertiary periods, would have been confusedly intermingled: and the bones of the antidiluvians, whom the flood was intended to destroy, would have been of frequent occurrence. On the contrary, the deposites of these periods seem to have generally gone on in the most quiet and orderly manner. The slates, shales, sandstone, chalk, limestone, &c., of these formations, are as perfectly homogeneous, and as entirely distinct from each other, as the rocks of any other formations. The ferns and equiseta, of which the coral is mainly composed, seem, as already shown, to have been quietly entombed on or near the spot where they grew and died; and several of the groups of rocks have fossils peculiar to themselves, and which never mingle with those of others. The ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus are never found below the new red sandstone or above the chalk; the mammalia of the tertiary are never found among the reptiles of the secondary; and the remains of the man and his works are never found, except in formations of a kind now going on. If these facts are duly regarded, the theory under review must be considered as entirely out of the question.

That there is no real discrepancy between these facts and inferences of geology, and the Mosaic history, but that on the other hand, they are mutually confirmatory of each other, where the latter is properly understood, we think can be clearly shown. It may be proper here to mention a few of the remarkable and undeniable coincidences between the two.

In the first place, both geology and Moses concur in teaching that the earth in its present form, and all the beings that have ever inhabited it, were *created*, and that they did not exist from eternity. Geology positively asserts that there was a time when none of the various races of animals and plants known to man, living or extinct, had an existence upon the earth; and with almost equal clearness it shows that there was a time anterior to *all* organic life.

In the second place, both geology and Moses concur in teaching that creation was a *progressive* work, beginning with inanimate matter, and proceeding with the simplest, and ending with the most perfect forms of organic life. Moreover, geology demonstrates the falsity of the atheistical hypothesis of Lamarck, which supposes that there has been a transmutation of species into others, from the lowest to the highest forms of life, the last condition of man preceding the present, being the *monkey*. It shows that shell-fish was always shell-fish. that the quadruped was always quadruped: that the monkey was always monkey; and that man was always man. There is no example, in the rocks, of the insensible gradation of one class of beings into another; and consequently, as the Bible asserts, the creation of each class and species must have required a separate exertion of Divine Power.

In the third place, there is a perfect concurrence between geology and Moses in teaching that man was among the last beings created, and that the epoch when he was placed upon the globe was comparatively recent.

Various theories have been propounded by geologists, to reconcile other facts of the science with other features of the Mosaic history; but we will present only the essential principles of that which is now most generally received, and which if true, not only settles the whole difficulty, but even shows the seeming discrepancies in the light of remarkable coincidences. That the reader's mind may be prepared for this, we will first briefly consider the circumstances under which the Mosaic account was written, and the condition and wants of the people to whom it was originally addressed.

The author of this account was the leader and instructor of the Israelites. For upwards of two centuries that people had worn the yoke of slavery; and they were now sunk into the mental degredation consequent on tyranny and oppression. Physical science was yet unborn; and their knowledge scarcely extended beyond the natural objects by which they were immediately surrounded. They were in a state bordering on barbarism. Their inperfect habits of thought were influenced by intercourse with their masters, and even their crude and physical conceptions of a divinity wore an Egyptian tinge.

But the current of their habits and conceptions was to be changed. They were to be erected into an independent nation, and to be taught the worship of the God of the universe, in contradistinction to the gross physical gods of the surrounding heathens. And to teach them (as well as succeeding generations) the unity, power, and wisdom of Jehovah, and to impress it upon their minds, that He alone of all gods was to be obeyed and worshipped, a history of the exertion of the Divine Power in the creation of all things was evidently indispensable. This history formed the proper starting-point of all religious instruction that was to be given them. It was accordingly, by divine direction, written by Moses.

But if this history was necessary to them, it was equally necessary that, in its essential features, it should be adapted to their comprehension. Now, suppose Moses had written a minute and scientific account of creation, bringing into view the countless ages that elapsed during its progress, and presenting all the facts and details that are given in geology;—could the Israelites, in the undeveloped state of their minds, have received it?—Would they have been profited or instructed by it? Speak to any unlettered and grossly ignorant person of our own day, of the details of creation unfolded by geology, and he will gape and stare with utter inanity, showing that this class of facts is as much beyond the sphere of his conceptions, as the propositions of Euclid would be to a new-born babe. If Moses, then, had written *geologically* of the creation, it is evident that, for many centuries, his writing would have been only as so much blank parchment.

But there was need of a history on this subject that would be immediately available; and there was no other alternative, than to present truth in that familiar custome, and under those cramped and restricted forms of representation, which every one could comprehend, taking care, however, that the language employed should not necessarily convey impressions positively erroneous, as we shall see the language of Moses does not.—We may add, that the Bible was not intended as a revelation of physical science, or of any class of truths which may be attained by unaided reason. Nor does the Bible use the technical and accurate language of science, but the popular and more indefinite phraseology of common life; and hence, the ideas even of astronomy, which the *literal* interpreter would most naturally derive from the sacred pages, would be altogether different from those of Copernicus and Galileo.—Even religion itself, in the Mosaic age, was shrowded in a variety of physical and sensible imagery, and thus wisely adapted to capacities which could not have received the refined and *spiritual* conceptions conveyed in the gospel.

Now that there actually is much in the Mosaic account, given in the first two or three chapters of Genesis, that will not bear a strictly literal interpretation, we presume few, if any, will deny. The garden, the tree of life, and of knowledge, the fruit of the tree, the serpent, the cherubim and flaming sword, the Lord walked out in the garden in the cool of the day, &c., may be regarded as the mere *costume* in which deep and abstract truths are clothed, to adapt them to the capacities of minds incapable of receiving ideas in the abstract. Keeping this law of adaptation in mind, we shall be prepared for an easy interpretation of the history of creatian in harmony with the facts and unavoidable inferences of geology.

In the first chapter of Genesis, the whole process of creation, or at least all except the creation of primordial matter, is represented as having been accomplished in *six days*. Now we contend that these days are mere *costume*, in which the sacred writer clothes six indefinite periods of time, and that they are not literal days of twenty four hours. That word *day* is used in the account of the creation in an indefinite sense, and to represent a period longer than a literal day, may be seen by consulting Gen. ii: 4, 5.—"These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, *in the day* that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field," &c. Here the work of six days is represented as having been accomplished in one single day. Nothing can be plainer than that the word day is here used to express an indefinite period of time. Numerous examples may be found in the Scriptures of a similar usage of the term. Let the following suffice: "And in that *day* there shall be a root of Jesse which shall stand as an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek: and his rest shall be glorious And it shall come to pass in that *day*, that the Lord shall set his hand again a second time to recover the remnant of his people." (Isa. xi: 10, 11.) Again: "And it shall come to pass in that *day*, that the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk." (Joel iii: 18.) And the Savior says, "Abraham rejoiced to see my *day*; and he saw it and was glad, (John viii: 56.) In these passages the word day is not restricted in its meaning to twenty-four hours, but evidently signifies the period of the reign of the Messiah, without defining its duration. There can be no valid objection to an application of a similar sense to each of the six days of creation.

Understanding these as expressing so many indefinite periods, let us turn to the account, and see if it contains any thing in the least respect contradictory of the facts of geology.

The first declaration of Moses, (Gen. I: 1,) we conceive relates to the creation of the *matter* of the earth, having nothing to do with its systematic arrangement: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Whether the fifty-five elementary bodies known to chemistry were created in their simple state, and whether their combustion and chemical combination originated the intense heat of primitive times, we do not at present pretend to say; this question, tho' a proper subject of speculation, is immaterial to our argument.

After the earth was thus created, it was, as we are told, "without form and void, (uninhabited,) and darkness was upon the face of the deep."—This, probably, was designed to describe the condition of the earth a long time after the creation of primitive matter,—the historian passing over the intervening period in silence. For it should be borne constantly in mind, that thousands, and even millions of years, are nothing to a being who has eternity at his command. However this may have been, at the epoch referred to, "darkness was upon the face of the deep." Whilst the surface of the earth was heated to incandescence, the water and many other substances must have all floated in the atmosphere in the form of vapor. Under these circumstances, it would of course have been impossible for the sun's rays to have reached the earth even *indirectly*; (for I must believe that the sun was created at least as soon as the earth, though it was not yet *appointed* to rule the day.) There are instances on record even of volcanic eruptions, so loading the atmosphere with vapor as to produce midnight darkness at noon-day; and what must have been the state of things when the whole surface of the earth was one glowing volcano? In process of cooling, however, a crust was formed upon the surface. Vast quantities of aqueous vapor condensed, as thus, as before remarked, the first seas were formed. These, both according to geology and Moses, originally covered the entire, or almost the entire, surface of the earth. Still the veil of mist was not yet sufficiently cleared from the atmosphere to allow the passage of light. Hence the darkness that prevailed "over the face of the deep."

The next work of Omnipotence was the *illumination* of the surface of the globe. "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." Theological geologists, I believe, have generally understood this as implying the creation of light diffused in the atmosphere, independent of the sun. This may be true, but to us the hypothesis seems unnecessary. A precipitation of such dark colored vapors (analogous to smoke) as absorb the sun's rays, or any other arrangements in the atmosphere that whould permit the light of the sun to descend to the earth, would, in our judgment, sufficiently explain the text. But the sun did not yet shine *directly* upon the earth, but only *indirectly*, and perhaps faintly, by an illumination of the translucent vapor of the atmosphere. What adds to the probability of this explanation is, the fact that light then, as now, alternated with darkness; "and God called the light day, (in its *common* acceptation,) and the darkness he called night." This seems to point us to a revolution of the earth on its axis, and the successive illumination of its sides by the sun. Thus the work of the first day or period, was finished. And here we may remark, once for all, that the phrase "the evening and the morning," seems to stand for the beginning and the close of the different periods; and in

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*See Universalist Quarterly, Vol. 2. Art. I

*See Universalist Review, for January, 1845, pp. 18, 19.

†See Hitchcock's Geology, p. 87.

‡See Universalist Review for January, 1845.

the absence of a more appropriate expression, from the meagre language in which Moses wrote, was used simply as a familiar and convenient method of summing up the lapse of time.

The next work seems to have consisted of farther arrangements and regulations in the atmosphere, by which a more distinct line of demarkation was established between the waters intended to be suspended in the air, and those designed to preserve a more condensed form upon the surface. "And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters, &c. (vs. 6-8) During the high temperature of the earth's crust, there may have been every intermediate gradation between condensed water and the most expanded steam; and this would render such a provision highly necessary. The making of the firmament to divide the waters above from those below, constituted the work of the second period or days.

Sometime after the illumination of the earth, the first and the lowest forms of living beings seem to have been brought into existence, which were wholly confined to the ocean. The eyes of the trilobite, (which was among the animals first created,) show that light prevailed during the period of its existence. The creation of these animals is however, passed over in entire silence by the sacred historian; which, considering the brevity of his account, and the comparative unimportance of the subject to the object he had in view, need not excite our surprise. After the creation of these animals, the long period elapsed during which the transition rocks containing their remains were deposited. All this appears to have been included in the second day; and during this whole period, the ocean still prevailed over nearly the entire surface of the earth, as is proved by the fact that the rocks containing these fossils are found in every quarter of the globe, and at all latitudes.

The third day's work consisted in the elevation of the land and the creation of terrestrial vegetation. "And God said, Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together in one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so..... And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth; and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass," &c. "And the evening and the morning were the third day."—(vs. 9—13. In this there is a surprising agreement with the events of the period of the great coal formation. We have seen that previous to that time, the earth was mostly covered by the ocean, as the language of Moses implies, and that very little if any land vegetation existed. At that epoch, however, large areas of land were slightly elevated above the surface of the waters, and were covered by a profuse vegetation designed to be converted into coal for the future use of man.

But the sun was still *invisible*; it had not yet shone *directly* upon the earth, but only through the translucent vapor and clouds with which owing to the heat of the earth, the atmosphere was still loaded. Still, with the prevalence of a universal tropical, if not ultra-tropical climate, the year round, as well as an abundant supply of moisture and carbonic acid gas, vegetation greatly flourished, notwithstanding the dificiency of solar influence. This condition, however, would not have been compatible with the comfort of land animals, and accordingly, neither the Bible nor geology tells us they existed.

The next exercise of Divine Power is described as follows: "And God said, Let there be lights in the firmaments of heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and for years..... And God made two great lights: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night..... And the evening and the morning were the fourth day."(vs. 14—19.

On this passage it is proper to remark, that if it presents any difficulty to the geologists, that difficulty bears with equal weight against the interpretation which supposes that the days in this account mean *literal* days. But let us inquire, is it reasonable, even on any interpretation, to suppose that the sun, moon and stars were literally not *created* until after three days had elapsed? If six days, in any sense of the term, were occupied in the creation of the earth and its inhabitants, does analogy countenance the supposition that the sun, which is more than thirteen hundred thousand times as large as the earth, the moon, the planets, and million of fixed stars which there can scarcely be a doubt shine as suns to other systems,—were all, or any number of them created in one single day, and that too, apparently for mere accommodation of this comparative insignificant globe? This is absurd in the extreme. In this instance, as when he speaks of the sun *rising* and *setting*, Moses, evidently adapted his language to the common and ordinary apprehensions of men, and described things as they would have appeared to a spectator then placed upon the earth. And the only idea the Holy Spirit, speaking through him, intended to convey, was that the sun, moon, and stars were made *visible* upon the earth on the fourth day or period.—Critics tell us that the passage in the original does not necessarily imply that the heavenly bodies were actually not *created* until the fourth day. Professor Hitchcock, who is a learned theologian as well as geologists, says, "If it be objected, that according to Moses the sun, moon, and stars were not created till the fourth day, it may be replied that a more just interpretation of his language shows his meaning to be, not that the heavenly bodies were created on the fourth day, but that they were then first appointed to serve their present offices; and that they might have been in existence through countless ages"*.

The sun thus being made *visible* upon the earth, which we may suppose to have taken place through a farther purification of the atmosphere, the earth became habitible to a higher order of animated creatures. Accordingly, the next work of the Almighty is thus described. "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind..... And the evening and the morning were the fifth day."—(vs. 20—23.

Thus, according to Moses, air-breathing animals were not brought into existence until after the creation of terrestrial vegetation; and the account seems to imply that the first of these were in some way connected with the water. "God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures, and fowls," &c. With this, again, geology perfectly agrees. We have already seen that no relics of any air-breathing animal are found beneath the rocks that were formed after the coal vegetation. In the new red sandstone immediately above the coal, however, we find the tracks of birds, which must have been impressed upon the sandy shores of an ocean at low tide, and this shows, that in their habits the birds were probably dependent upon the water.—There can be but little doubt that these were the very "fowl" of which Moses speaks.

The other part of this day's work, according to the common translation, consisted in the creation of "great whales," &c. This admitting our definition of "day," forms the only apparent discrepancy between geology and Moses; for whales do not appear to have existed before a somewhat advanced stage of the tertiary formation, and a very long period after this time. But criticism resolves even this apparent discrepancy into a surprising harmony. The original word does not necessarily mean whales. The current French Bible now before me, renders the passage, "God then created great fishes," ("les grands poissons;") and Dr. Clarke remarks, on the expression in the passage. "Though this is generally understood by the different versions as signifying whales, yet the original must be understood rather as a general than a particular term, comprising all great aquatic animals." Now the marine saurians were great aquatic animals. These, with terrestrial reptiles of enormous size, came in during the deposition of the new red sandstone above the coal, and extensively characterized the whole secondary period. Thus even this part of the account is perfectly and most admirably verified.

These animals, but according to geology and the Bible, *precedes* the more perfect land animals, the mammalia, on the stage of existence.—These latter were reserved for the first part of the next, which was the sixth day's work, and which is thus described. "And God said, Let the earth bring forth living creatures after his kind; cattle, and creeping things, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and the cattle after their kind," &c. This no doubt refores to the creation of the various families of quadrupeds, &c., whose remains, described above, are found in the rocks of the tertiary period, according to geology and Moses, was finished by the creation of *man*,—since which there is no evidence that any other animal has been created. The Creator then rested from his labors; and the present period may be considered as His great *sabbath-day!*

We hesitate not to say, then, that the general principles, and, so far as facts are known, the very details of the two great revelations, the Mosaic and the geological perfectly coincide. When properly understood, there is not, from beginning to end, the slightest discrepancy between them; but throughout, they are mutually confirmatory. And enough is now known of geology to justify the confident belief that future discoveries will not essentially modify these results. Though the science is yet in its infancy, and many new discoveries as to its general principles may be considered as already fixed.

I beg the reader to observe that here has been no torturing of Scripture testimony on the one hand, or forging geological facts on the other, to make out an agreement between the two. If we simply admit that the word day stands for indefinite period, a sense in which it is used in scores of instances in the Bible, the correspondence between the two accounts is striking and natural, and no work of the imagination is required to identify with each other the facts which they mutually set forth.

And now let us inquire, Is it probable that all these surprising coincidences are the mere work of chance? If the Mosaic account is the offspring of human invention, in a dark and semi-barbarous age, how comes it that, when considered in the light of the foregoing just interpretation, the numerous geological facts, so far from contradicting it, all conspire to confirm it, in each of the particulars on which they both treat? To believe that Moses, respecting so occult a subject as the creation of the world, could have accidently stumbled upon facts so marvellously in accordance with the future developments of science, would seem too much for the wildest credulity. The inspiration of God alone, in those times of ignorance, could have enabled him to write a history which subsequent discoveries have proved so accurate.

Let not the lover of the Bible, then, shrink from the strongest blaze of geological light. All truth is God's truth, and must be consistent with itself, and if the Bible is true, as we firmly believe it is, there is no danger that any discoveries in the rocks will prove it false. Let geology, then, be cultivated, especially by the theologian. Let the revelations of this, as well as of all other natural sciences, be collated with those of Holy Writ; and the light which they mutually throw upon each other, and upon the works and ways of the Creator, will be found to elevate our views respecting the power, wisdom, goodness, and overruling providence of the Almighty.

John, said a Father one day to his son, what is the relation between Toryism, Federalism and modern Whigism?

Why, Father. Toryism is the Sire, Federalism is the Son, and modern Whigism is the Grand Son.

Right, my boy.

Q. Why is an old widowed lady, who has had several husbands, like the Whigs of the present time?

A. Because as often as she changed supporters, she as often took a new name.

It is said in New York that those speculators who ship flour to England at its present price will pocket a loss

*Hitchcock's Geology, p. 288.

From the Maine Inquirer.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

BATH COLLECTORSHIP. The position we have taken on the subject of *rotation* has met, we believe, the unanimous approbation of the Democracy of this District. It has not been our object to advocate it as the only great point worthy the attention of the Democratic Party. Far from it. Other and higher matters, matters involving radical principles, claim, and we thank have received, the greater share of our attention. But it is an old and well authorized proverb that "there is a time for all things;" and the time for reiterating the democratic doctrine of rotation has fully come.

That doctrine, so universally admitted to be true, we shall now apply. We approach it with reluctance, but as the conductor of a public press whose duty it is to echo honestly and fearlessly the popular voice, we dare not do otherwise.—When we would sacrifice democratic principles at the shrine of feelings, it will be high time for us to resign our position to a worthier successor.

Our readers well know, that, a short time after the close of the last Congress, a distinguished and popular democrat was removed from the Collectorship of the Port of Bath, and Dr. Amos Nourse, of Hallowell, appointed in his place.—His appointment was received with dissatisfaction throughout the District—a dissatisfaction that found but little if any exception. However diverse might be the opinions relative to the removal of Col. Stone, there seemed to be but one with reference to his successor. We say plainly, for the fact will bear us out in the declaration, Dr. Nourse is not only not the choice of the democracy of this District, but he would be among the last who would have been selected, had the question been submitted to the popular will. We say this with the utmost respect for that gentleman; but a higher responsibility than personal regard rests upon us.

The people of this District cannot forget the fact that Dr. Nourse has held office under the General Government *for nearly twenty years*, and they think this long enough, and *too long*.—They are willing and ready to acknowledge all the service he may have rendered the democratic party, be it more or less; but they think he has received more than an equivalent for such service and that it is time for him to make way for a man somewhat fresher from the ranks of the people. They are not satisfied to have one who for twenty years has never withdrawn his nose from the public crib except to take breath, now transfered to Bath for a fattening of four years, and perhaps eight, longer. They do not consider the principle of rotation carried out by rotating from one office to a better one. They have no faith in *life sinecures* in a republican government.

But in addition to this objection, Dr. Nourse is personally and generally *unpopular*. No enthusiasm hailed his arrival here. His political course has never been such as to attract public attention or win public respect. He has passed as a democrat; and the people of this District were willing to admit the claim, provided he was not forced on *them* before they asked for him.

This appointment has created great discord in our District. The result of his continued retention we cannot predict, but we fear it will be most disastrous to the interests of the Democratic Party.

We doubt not that President Polk made the appointment with the purest intentions, and the best light then before him. Neither do we doubt that he will promptly correct the evil when satisfied it is one. We therefore appeal to him in behalf of the democracy of this District, with the utmost confidence. We respectfully ask him to review this whole matter, and save the party from the consequences of an appointment, so undesirable, by a speedy removal.

ORGON AND TEXAS.

Mr. Webster, in his recent Speech at Faneuil Hall spoke at length on the Texas and Oregon question. Without saying how (says the Brooklyn Eagle) the latter should be terminated he referred to previous acts of the United States to compromise at 49 degrees North latitude, and particularly to a resolution of Mr. Benton in 1828. He need not have gone so far back as that, however by at least fifteen years; or on turning to a report made by John Quincy Adams Wm Cost Johnson, Thomas F Marshall and other distinguished Whigs in 1823, he would have seen that they recognized the American claim up to 54 deg. 40 minutes.

On the subject of Texas they and the following among other resolutions and resolves:

And Whereas, the State Constitution of Texas, which is soon to be submitted to Congress for its adoption or rejection, expressly prohibits the Legislature, except under conditions rendering the exception practically void, from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves, and from abolishing the slave trade between Texas and the United States, thereby entirely reversing the natural and just tendency of our institutions towards freedom

Therefore be it Resolved, in the name of God, of Christ and of Humanity, that we, belonging to all political parties, and reserving all other reasons or objections, unite in protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State.

As to that anomaly relative to slaves in the Texas Constitution, read the following from the Union of Friday

Let the free States—let the opponents of slavery look into the constitution of Texas; let them examine the clause touching slavery and emancipation; and it will be seen that, in comparison with some other States already in the Union, she has been liberal, and not rigid. For instance the Florida constitution has this fundamental provision: "The general assembly shall *have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves.*" What can be more stringent than that? What says the fundamental law of Texas?

"The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, *without the consent of their owners*; nor without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slave 'so emancipated.'"

The Missouri constitution says: "That the general assembly shall not have power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves *without the consent of their owners*; or without paying them before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated." And yet Florida and Missouri have both been admitted into to Union, as they had a right to claim, with those provisions in their respective constitutions.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

☞ We perceive by a communication in the Eastern Argus, of the 25th ult, that the question of the most suitable time and place for calling a State convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor is being talked of in that region; and it is suggested that a convention meet for that purpose at Augusta, on the day preceding the meeting of the next Legislature.

The Augusta Age, in speaking of the same subject remarks as follows:—

"We have heard the same subject mentioned here also, and the same suggestion as to time and place made. Objection is however made that the day suggested is too early, in as much as the term of the present Governor will not expire until one whole year from May next. It is also objected that a convention held at a time so near the meeting of the Legislature would be little better than a legislative nomination, or one held during the session of the Legislature. Strong doubts are also entertained as to the fact, whether the present State Committee would be authorized to call a convention to select a candidate for an office which will not be vacant until a year after their term of office will expire by limitation.

"These suggestions we have heard made by different members of the party, but presume the subject has not been brought before the State Committee, for its action. One thing certainly is of the highest importance, which is to have the question entirely disconnected from the selection of any other officers which may be made by the legislature. Perhaps this could best be done by holding the Convention next summer, some time *after* the Legislature had adjourned, by delegates chosen *fresh from the people for that special purpose and no other.*

"It is certainly desirable that entire unanimity be had as to the time and manner of making the nomination, and that the usage of the party be not departed from so far as to give ground for any charge that a nomination had been effected by *secret* influence at a time proper for action, and thereby endangering the success of the nominee."

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The Convention met at Memphis Tennessee on the 12th ult., and was permanently organized by choosing Hon. John C. Calhoun, President, and Fourteen Vice Presidents. Mr. Calhoun, on taking the chair stated to the Convention the objects of the Convention, which are generally the development of the resources of the South and West, which efforts are to be brought to bear by the construction of railroads leading from the navigation of the Mississippi and other Western Rivers, and properly fortifying the Southern coast.

Committees were appointed on the construction of roads and Military and Naval Resources of the South and West; on the Ohio River; on Western Rivers; on Ship Canals; on Lakes; on Western Armory; on Military, Arkansas Roads; on Ports and Defence, Indian Frontier; on Western Mouths; on Western Marine Hospital; on Revolutionary Measures; on Low Lands; on Manufacturing in the South; on Agriculture; on Railroad Connexion between the Mississippi River and the Southern Atlantic Ports; on Western Statistics.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Hon. J. B. Plumb was, the 28th ult., appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State, in place of Wm. B. Bostwick, Esq., who has recently received the appointment of paymaster in the U. S. Navy. "Plumb the light of nothing," says the Augusta Age, "which Mr Fenno has occupied during the public life of an able and efficient supporter of democratic principles, and to the trust that has been reposed by democratic majorities in the State, he was entitled by his talents, his experience in the duties of the office, and his devotion to the principles of the democratic party."

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This gentleman who has long been exciting the wonder of the people in this section of the country, by his unparalleled success in the cause of which Mr. G. is a humble advocate, has been to New York to investigate the truth of the statements in relation to his reformation of character in that city, and report that so far as they can ascertain, his statement is in conformity with the facts in the case.

BREADSTUFF TRADE.—The New York Express says:—"The receipts of the last intelligence from Europe, together with that previously received, have impressed dealers with a conviction that a large amount of flour and grain will be wanted for the English and continental markets—more, indeed, than will take all our surplus stock. The orders have been so large that a great quantity has already been purchased. The principal shipments are of flour and wheat to England, of corn to Ireland, and of rye to Holland. The prices of all these descriptions have advanced exactly as much as \$1 50 for flour and 75 to 78 cents for both corn and rye."

A DIFFICULTY.—The Constitution of Massachusetts requires the number of sixteen Senators to constitute a quorum for doing business. Only eleven members are elected to the next Senate by the people. It is said this is the first time that less than a quorum has been elected by the people, since the formation of the Constitution.

Somebody, who is good at calculating, has decided that the dimensions of the steamer Great Britain and Noah's ark are about the same—he, however, renders the palm in point of moral architecture, to the ark.

A queer genius insinuates that old maids are like our lady secretary because they are the *dears* and *stays* of the country.

SCARCITY IN EUROPE.

The intelligence, by the late Steamer, from Europe is of a character to awaken uncommon interest in the old world. Those who have observed the intense interest with which the harvests in the more densely populated portions of Europe are watched by men who are interested in preserving the present order of things, can imagine the alarm that results from the short harvest of this year. It is only by the most abundant harvests that the millions of laboring poor who inhabit England, Ireland, and other countries over the water, can be kept from absolute starvation. For three or four years past, by reason of abundant harvests, these laborers have been furnished with a scanty supply of the coarsest kinds of bread, or its substitute potatoes, and thereby kept in a state of comparative quietude. The failure of the potatoe crop through out Europe, and especially in Ireland, where a large portion of the lower classes feed almost entirely upon this article, and the partial failure of the grain crop also, will produce a state of suffering such as has not existed for many years in those countries, and such as has never been experienced in this country.

The Government of Great Britain has become alarmed at the threatening prospect, and is now taxing its utmost ingenuity to prevent as far as possible, the fearful calamity which seems to hang over her people.—The "corn laws"—those oppressive enactments which were designed to "protect" the land holders of that country from the competition of other nations, and which have nearly doubled the price of bread in that country, are to be very much relaxed, or wholly rescinded, and thus the bread markets of the whole world and especially of this country, thrown open to her famishing subjects. Many other expedients are also being adopted by which to ward of desolate starvation. But with all the expedients that can be adopted, with all the prudent forecast that may be brought into requisition, hunger and famine stare the masses of Europe full in the face. What will be the effect of such a prospect, time can only determine. Whether the toiling and starving millions will remain quiet, and suffer, while the idle few,—the lordlings of the land wallow in wealth and luxury, remains to be seen. It would not be at all surprising, in this day of light, that a scarcity in Europe should bring about such a revolution as will give the people the full enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Such a result would not be purchased too dearly, though it were paid for by a two penny scarcity, and much individual suffering.

A PRESS PERSON.—The editor of a certain paper published in Massachusetts, whose last edition was issued just after Thanksgiving day in that State, thus eloquently returns thanks:—"Thanks to Heaven and our ancestors, and to all others who had any part in making us what we are, thanks to them one and all that we were not born Jews."

OUR SEAMSTRESS.—An exchange paper says, "Ladies were originally invented by a tailor, as a proper garment to accommodate his Monday with a place to rest."

The pole ought to stand that fellow here with a large signal flag, that they say!

The steamer bound Steamboat Hibernia, went ashore at Cape Race, Newfoundland, three days after leaving Halifax. She had put into St. Johns for repairs, and was to leave again on the 19th ult. for England.

The U. S. Supreme Court consists now but of nine Judges. The salary of the Chief Justice is five thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of each Assistant Justice four thousand five hundred dollars.

POET AND EDITOR.—Col. Webb, of the N. York Courier, has sued the New York Tribune for asserting that he was bailed by the U. S. Bank, or words to that effect.

A POET.—The editor advises boys and editors to "stick to their own." Perhaps in a few cases it is best that each should be furnished by an exchange of one.

☞ They are getting new names for things very fast. Raining is now dubbed as "an unfortunate low temperature."

"How does it go?" says a Yankee, "I feel hungry enough to eat a whole loaf and chase the dish."

Why is a man like the influence like the House of Representatives? Because both the *ayes* have it, and the *noes* don't.

☞ In the Legislature of Tennessee resolutions have been introduced *instructing* her senators and *requesting* their representatives to vote against any bill to charter a National Bank;—against any bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States; against any bill for the assumption of the State Debts; to vote for any bill for the modification of the Tariff; for the reception of the Constitution of the State of Texas; and for the extension of the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

PRESENT TO MR. BANCROFT.—We have been favored with the inspection of a most beautiful silver-mounted ash cane, says the Washington Journal, bearing the following inscription on the head:

"A part of the old school house, Newberg, where Gen. Washington in a council of officers crushed the spirit of sedition, March 15, 1783."

And around the upper ferrel, the following:

"Presented October, 1844, to Hon. George Bancroft, his country's historian: by the Democratic Association of Newberg, New York."

"What part of the chicken do you prefer, madam?" inquired a gentleman of a lady at table. "A portion of the fountain of infantile existence," was the reply.

From the Bangor Democrat.

"The Union, it must be preserved."

All true friends to their country will respond to this noble sentiment of the immortal Jackson. The Father of his country, in his farewell address to his countrymen, declared to them and to succeeding generations, that "the unity of government" is "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize." But Washington foresaw that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains would be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken the conviction of the truth of his words, and therefore forewarned the country to guard well this point in our political fortress against the covert and insidious as well as open batteries which would be constantly and actively directed against it by internal and external enemies. "It is of infinite moment," he continues, "that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." He mentions "the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire," and deprecates "characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interest and views.—One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is, to misrepresent the opinions and views of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations."

Such is the admonition and advice given by the great and good Washington in his farewell address. His advice should now be listened to, when the Union is assailed, openly and insidiously, by its enemies and false friends; when the organs, the orators and papers of a great party are continually and actively engaged in fomenting sectional divisions and attempts to array one section of the Union against another, the North against the South and the South against the North; when the aims and interests of each are misrepresented; when the spirit of discord and disunion is abroad, and measures are proposed which have a direct tendency, if not a designed, to greatly weaken if not entirely sever the bands which make us one people. Here at the North it is common to hear whig politicians denouncing the people of the South, calling in question their motives, refusing to fraternize with them, and to see them assuming a hostile attitude towards a geographical division.

Things have indeed come to a strange pass—approximating fearfully near such a crisis as has never been seen since a Convention was called having for its object a dissolution of the Union. To a considerable extent the northern and southern churches have severed the connection that bound them together—and if the two geographical divisions are not at open war, they do not fellowship each other as of old. There is disunion in the church—there is disunion in the course of the abolition party—there is disunion in the common language of the northern whig papers, according to the definition given to disunion by Washington.

It is time to pause, to refer to first principles, to go back to the starting point, consult the Fathers of the country, and realize how far we are off the true course and where we shall land.—In one State the people have so far forgotten Washington's precepts as to choose a disunionist for Governor. The Northern whig politicians denounce Mr. Polk as a Southern President, as though he were not the President of one people; and the administration as devoted exclusively to Southern interests, as though it were not regardful of the interests of all sections of the country. An attempt is systematically and perseveringly made to array the people of the North against the people of the South, because a southern man happens to be selected for our President. How severely we are rebuked in the quotations we have already introduced, but we must make another from the same high authority showing how Washington regarded the identity of interest of the whole country:

"The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resource of maritime and commercial intercourse, and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The South, in the same intercourse, benefitting by the same agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand.—Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressivement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensible outlets for its productions to the weight, influence and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as a nation."

NEGATIVE POPULARITY.

One of the most pernicious, yet common practices in party movements is that of selecting men of negative popularity for important and responsible offices, instead of those who are characterized by manly independence and decision of character. This result is generally effected in this way. Those men who are possessed of decision of character, and sufficient independence to form and express opinions of their own, as a matter of necessity, frequently come in collision with others of different opinions or different interests. These collissions at times occasion personal ill feeling. When therefore such a man is presented for office, there are not those wanting who will cry on, "Oh it won't do to take him, for he is unpopular. He can't be elected." All must therefore cast about for some man who is popular, and in nine cases out of ten, this popular man will be some miserable toad-eater, who has crept cauciously through the world without any opinion of his own—who has always been careful to speak with bated breath, and in whispers—who has so adjusted every step as never to jostle his neighbor or tread upon his toes—who has been all things to all men, and like the ship-wrecked sailor, this moment praying fervently to the Lord, and the next, as fervently to the Devil, on the ground that he did not know into whose hands he was about to fall. Such is generally the character of your negatively popular men.

Now it must be obvious to the most indifferent observer that no reliance can be placed upon such men in cases of emergency. When in office they will pursue the same skulking course which has characterised them through life.—They are governed by no fixed principles, but act from the expediency of the present moment and though they may obtain the votes of many on the ground that no one has any thing in particular against them, yet they command the respect and confidence of no one. Every body respects manliness and independence, even in an open enemy, while double dealing, double-facedness, vacillation, irresolution and insincerity, are universally reprobated wherever found.

Yet while all admit the correctness of these views as a general principle, many act in direct violation of them. This is wholly wrong and unjust. It is to your independent men that you are to look in all times of trial, for the support and defence of correct principles. They are the men who in turn should be supported. In times of trial—in days of adversity, your negatively popular man is oblivious, you get no opinions, no distinct effective action from him at such times. It is only after the storm is over, after the battle is fought and won, that he is valiant and bold. In the sunshine, in times of prosperity, and when his aid is not wanted, he is over zealous, heroic and courageous—in times of difficulty and danger, he is—*non est inventus.*

True policy as well as impartial justice, then, would seem to dictate that in the selection of men to fill offices, private feelings, personal dislikes, and individual interests, should be laid aside, and strong men—men of decision of character, firmness and fixedness of purpose—will thus be made popular. One such popular man is worth scores and hundreds of men of mere negative popularity. Had our friends generally adopted such a course we should not have seen so many strong and vigorous democrats crowded back to make room for open federalists, or men of negative popularity. Age.

Largest Factory Building in the World.—The central part of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, which is 204 feet long, is now two thirds up, and should the weather continue favorable will be covered before Christmas. The eastern wing of 150 feet will be built in the spring, and the western wing of 150 feet will probably be built in the course of next year. The center part is to be six stories high—the wings five stories. Heighth of the lower story 13 feet, of the other stories 12 feet. The length of the front will be five hundred and four feet—or about a tenth of a mile. There will be about four acres of flooring in the Portsmouth factory: number of spindles, 50,000: number of operatives, from 1200 to 1500.

In the rear two parrallell buildings, two stories high, will be extended 100 feet back from the junction of the main building with the wings; and between those buildings, 50 feet from the maine structure, the boiler house is to be erected. The foundation of the chimney, which is to be 140 feet high, is laid, and is in progress of erection.

A gentleman who has been traveling the last year in pursuit of information respecting manufacturing establishments, and who has visited more than a thousand factories, informs us that the largest factory building he has seen or heard of is at Manchester, N. H. which is 440 feet in length. There is no factory in England to compare with it in size.

The following is a comparative view of the extent of manufacturing in towns in this vicinity. Great Falls, 70,000 spindles; Dover, 40,000; Newmarket, 18,000; Salmon Fall, 12,000; Portsmouth Company at S. Berwick 7,000; Exeter, 5,000; Newburyport, 40,000. Ports. Jour.

Wm. B. Hartwell, Esq. Secretary of the State of Maine, has been appointed a purser in the Navy.

A working Judge.—Judge Woodbury opened the court at 9 yesterday morning, sat till 2—resumed at half past 3, sat till 6—then rode 6 miles, delivered a lecture, rode back, reopened the court, and sat till half past 10 last night, hearing the argument of Gen. Bridges. —[Boston Post, Nov. 12.

Franklin's mode of Lending Money. "I send you herewith a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much—I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case when you meet another honest man in similar distress you will pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able and shall meet with such another like opertunity. I hope it may thus pass through many hands before it meets a knave to stop its progress This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with little money, I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

Texas. It is not generally known, though to the credit of the Hon. Cave Johnson be it stated, that letters and newspapers may be sent on the same terms to Texas as to any city in the United States. Pre-payment not being required.

A publisher scolded his editor for not putting murders in his paper. 'There are none to put in,' said the editor. 'I know better,' replied the publisher, 'in this free and independent country, with nearly twenty millions of enlightened citizens, there must be a murder every day.'

The Atlas says that Hon. Caleb Cushing is preparing for the press a History of the American Embassy to China. It will be an attractive, interesting, and we doubt not, a widely popular book.

The Mormons intend to sell their land and buildings at Nauvoo, including the great Temple, to the Catholic church. An Agent is now in Cincinnati, endeavoring to negotiate with Bishop Purcell. It is said that terms have been agreed upon.

Firmness. Man should be firm—woman should be firm—all our decisions should show firmness and reason. What can we effect from a trifling and vacillating course? Does any one know of a man who ever got rich or happy on account of there being no dependence to be placed in him? We presume not. Firmness of character carries a man through the world easily makes him respected by all, gains for him a good name and sheds around him blessings innumerable. Without it, he is despised by his friends, led into a thousand snares by his enemies, enticed from virtue by those he least suspects, and finally commits crimes for want of firmness to resist the allurements of vice.

A GOOD FISH STORY.

A Philadelphia paper says, Captain Bennett, a Delaware pilot, yesterday related the following for which he vouched:—"A few days ago the crew of the pilot boat Pulaski, which attends the lower light in the bay, wishing to soak and soften some salt junk, put seven or eight pounds of it in a bag and at night lashed it outside of the vessel in the water. The next morning it was gone. That day they baited for and caught a shark On bringing the fish aboard the boat, and cutting it open, lo! in its belly was found the missing bag of beef in a state of perfect preservation, and rendered so soft and fresh that a most delicious dinner was made of it. The yarn is fishy, but, Captain Bennett is a sailor of veracity.

A Singular Ballot. Some genius deposited the following at the late election in New York city.

"For the amendment of the constitution in relation to the removal of Judicial officers:

"For the removal of all officers, and the appointment of new ones, from the body of the people every six months.

"For the division of property every Saturday night—oftener if required;

"For making and dealing out wine behind the counter a legal tender for the Bank, instead of specie:

For the establishment of Stated Preaching and the Bible in the Schools, at all places this side of Sandy Hill:

"If negroes shall be allowed to vote, I am for straightening their hair and whitewashing their faces."

☞ Remarkable Cure of Diseased Lungs, reported by H. G. O Washburn, Esq., Agent for the Hungarian Balsam at Belfast, Maine:

Mr Clark, of Palmyra, Me, was taken sick about a year ago, with a bad Cough, pain in the Side, and Back, and troubled with general debility He consulted several doctors, who prescribed for him—but finally told him that *he could not get well.* He stopped taking medicine but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and, as he believes, permanently cured.

Yours respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of Moses Hammond, the only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, Mr. Russell S. Morrison, of Frankfort, to Miss Francis W. Bretton of L.

In Otisfield, 2d inst. by Worthy C. Bartows, Esq. Mr Ebenezer F. Wardwell to Miss Sarah Bearce, both of Otisfield.

DIED.

In Otisfield, Mr Samuel Spurr, aged 78 years

In East Livermore, Mrs ——, wife of Mr Nathaniel [illegible] aged 82

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **George W. Cushman,** Administrator of the estate of Harrison Whitman, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was *Ordered,* that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Alpheus Swann, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Hickx late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also a Petition of the Widow for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30* Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Benjamin F. Whitcomb, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Whitcomb, late of Swenden, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of Administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

Alfred Lufkin, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Lufkin, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Josiah Dudley, Guardian of Eveline Dudley, minor child of Moses Dudley, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said minor,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Nathan F. Twitchell, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Eli Twitchell, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered,* that the said Nathan F. Twitchell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **Simon Seavey,** Administrator of the estate of Clement Seavey, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered,* that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Lewis B. White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Eben Steele, Administrator of the estate of John Abbott, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

30 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the fifth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm on which Robert Pierpont now lives, in Livermore in said County of Oxford, consisting of about fifty acres of land with the buildings thereon, unless previously disposed of at private sale

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

ZEBULON PORTER, } Guardian of said Rob-
Livermore, 25th, 1845. } ert Pierpont. 3w28

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of

ISRAEL PAUL,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN LEAVITT.

Livermore, Nov. 25, 1845. 30

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JEREMIAH HICKS,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALPHEUS SWANN.

Oct. 21, 1845. *30

OXFORD, ss.

Court of County Commissioners.

AN adjourned Term of the Court of County Commissioners will be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Nov. 24, 1845. 30

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stearnes, Jr, of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Homested Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1844, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest, annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, Page 237. Said right in equity, as aforesaid is already seized on Execution on a prior attachment and advertised to be sold on the 27th day of December next, and if sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem, as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first and above mentioned: the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, November 27th, 1845. 30

PRENTISS & RAWSON,

Attornies and Councillors at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block, over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.

Nov. 11, 1845. 6m *

WANTED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices,

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel.
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool.
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 2 Threads.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1845. 4w28

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

BY virtue of an Execution in my hands I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Inn of N. M. Marble, in Paris, in the County of Oxford—All the right which William Stearns, Jr, of said Paris, has in Equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he lives in said town—the same having been mortgaged to Alanson Mellen, as Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the sum of two hundred dollars and annual interest from the 20th day of January, 1844, as will appear by the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 65, page 237.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, November 6, 1845. 27

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Alford Brackett, of Gorham in the County of Cumberland, yeoman, by his deed of Mortgage dated the second day of August, in the year 1837, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 28, page 320, mortgaged to Sarah Richardson, of Dixfield in said County of Oxford, widow, a certain parcel or tract of land situated in said town of Dixfield, it being the North end of Lot numbered Four, in the Eighth Range of Lots in said town of Dixfield, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, (for a particular description of which, reference may be had to said Records:) and whereas, said Mortgage was duly assigned to me, the subscriber, by said Sarah Richardson, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1838, which deed of assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 41, page 33; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose the same. JACOB SEVERY.

Oct. 22, 1845. * 3w 28

Oxford, ss. W. D. Court, Nov. Term, A. D. 1845.

To the Hon. Judge of the Western District Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents William H. McCrillis, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain Real Estate situated in said County of Oxford, as tenant in common with sundry co tenants unknown to your Petitioner, to wit:—Township numbered Five in the First Range of Townships in said County of Oxford. Said Township contains by estimation thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, subject to a reservation of one thousand acres for public uses—of said number of acres subject to said reservation, your Petitioner is seized of fourteen thousand one hundred and forty acres in fee simple as tenant in common as aforesaid. Being so seized and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your Petitioner prays this Hon. Court that partition of said Township be made and that his proportion of the same may be set out to him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

WILLIAM H. McCRILLIS,
By STEPHEN EMERY & SON,
His Attorneys.

Oxford, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1845.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Should the approaching Congress make any revision (and it is certainly needed) in the new post-office law, something should be done to equalize the postage on newspapers. Those who live more than thirty miles from places where papers are published complain, and with reason we think, that injustice is done them by the present law. Were there none dwelling without this thirty mile range, there would be no cause of dissatisfaction, for if every individual could obtain, at least one paper free of postage, there would be more equality. But a large portion of the people living in the country cannot obtain a single paper without paying postage at the same rate charged by the old law; the reduction was not equal, for postage was entirely removed from those in and near cities and villages, and the old rate continued in respect to those who live in districts more thinly inhabited. In the country where one has to travel perhaps five or six miles to get to the post office, he must pay postage, while his neighbor a few miles distant gets his paper free. A staunch democratic friend of ours in the upper part of the county, declares that the present arrangement is a *whig trick*, to make the democratic farmers of the inland towns pay dearer for their papers, in the hope that they may not be so well informed upon political matters. We do not endorse his opinion, but we give it for what it is worth. It would be well for our legislators to think of it, and ask themselves whether they are willing to tax the intelligent famer of the interior more for his information than other classes pay. A remedy may be found by extending still further the range for free papers, so that every individual may be embraced within the limits, or by charging a very small postage upon every paper, whether carried a longer or shorter distance.—If the tax was equal no complaint would be made. We hope the matter will be attended to whenever amendments to the law are in order. Maine Dem.

TURN THE GRINDSTONE.—We never see a stout, able-bodied fellow going about, and soliciting aid from the charitably inclined, with the pretence of having met with some terrible misfortune by fire, earthquake, or shipwreck abroad, than we involuntarily long to see him compelled to labor for a living like an honest man, and not seek to impose upon a kind-hearted but credulous community. But these men will not work, so long as work is not necessary for their subsistance. Offer them employment, and they will vanish forthwith like a ghost at the crowing of the cock. And this reminds us of a story which we have somewhere seen, the scene of which is laid in a country town.

A stout, rugged hearty fellow, one morning accosted the keeper of the Poor House, demanding food and labor, declaring that he could not find any work, although he was willing to do anything, whatever.

"You shall not starve," said the superintendent, "provided you are willing to work."

He gave him some breakfast, and set him to turning a large grindstone, without any person holding anything upon it to grind, and agreed to give him half a dollar a day as wages. The fellow took hold, and for a few minutes labored with great alacrity, but soon his buisness began to lag. The paupers, old and young women and children, came out to stare at him.

"What a fool am I," said he, "to be turning the grindstone here with nothing to grind."

And dropping the crank he bounded off like a greyhound, and never returned for charity or wages! Idleness often makes paupers, and we wish that the laws could compell the lazy vagabonds, who are now travelling through the country levying contributions upon the public to turn the grindstone.

SUEING FOR DAMAGES.—"Hallo, Shrap," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my feet crushed through the carlessness of a conductor, the other day, between the cars that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no no—I have damages enough from them already—hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

NO DIFFERANCE.

Address—"You are a cheat."
Response—"You are another."
Address—"Take that,"(a slap in the face.)
Response—"And you that," (a kick not in the face.)

At this moment Peep stepped up and parted the combatants, exclaiming.

"Gentleman I am astonished to see such violence, when according to your own account, there is no difference between you."

EVLES OF INDECISION.

An intelligent writer says many a man of fine intellect has frittered away his hours' improvement from indecision. The field of knowledge was all before him, in which to choose his object. The very eye, beget destraction and despondency, as light too glaring bewilders the vision it was intended to illume. Like a boy in a toy shop, a young lady in a fancy store, or a miser set to choose between bags of gold of equal weight, as he cannot study every thing, and as he is perplexed to discriminate, where all is so tempting, he is liable to neglect, and fold his arms in despondency.

"They say" has got to be one of the most consummate tattlers, backbiters and mischief-makers, that ever infested any community.

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him. Xenocrates was a man of so much truth and fidelity, that the Athenians gave him alone the privilege that his evidence should be lawful without swearing. It is said of Fabricus that a man might as well attempt to turn the sun out of its course, as to bring him to do a base or dishonest action.

He who clothes the poor, clothes his own soul. He that sweetens the cup of affliction, sweetens his own heart. He that feeds the hungry, spreads out a banquet for himself more sweet and refreshing than luxury can bestow.

TO THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

(Under the United States Hotel,)

PORTLAND,

A Large Stock of

DRY GOODS

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

THESE Goods are all purchased and imported by one of the most experienced Houses in New York City, and we can assure all purchasers that we *can*, and WILL, sell our goods at such low prices as will

Defy all Competition.

☞ We will retail our Goods as low as any man can buy the same quality at Wholesale in New York!!!

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!!!

Our Goods are all fresh and new; and we here repeat that they are of the most fashionable styles sold in New York City. We receive by Packets and by Railroad new Goods almost daily, and therefore, we are enabled to supply the Ladies with the various styles imported into New York by the various Steamers and Packets *within forty-eight hours after they are opened in that City!*

Ladies, this is no humbug! We invite your attention to the Stock. If you wish to save your money, come and buy; if you wish for rich and fashionable

GOODS,

COME AND BUY!!!

On Saturday last we received a large amount of new Goods, among which are the following:—

SMYRNA EDGINGS, all Linen.

SCARLET M. DE LAIN SCARFS.

Rich Cashmere Scarfs. Black Bullion Silk Fringe.

SUPER THIBET CLOTHS.

All Styles of ALPACCAS at 20 per cent less than can be found in the State of Maine

Ombree Plaid Shawls for $1.

Rich Cashmere Shawls, very cheap; rich English Furniture. Also—a large lot of other Goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

Mondey, Nov. 3, 1845.

Received this morning a large number of packages of the cheapest Goods ever offered in Portland. Among which is a great assortment of

Beautiful Shaded Ribbons, *for only* 1s.
" Plaids and Stripes, *only* 1s *to* 20*cts.*
A large lot of the new Styles, *only* 12 1-2*cts.*
There has been nothing ever offered in the market that can compete with the above

High col'd Marceline Silks *for trimmings.*
6 1/4 & 8 1/4 **Brown Linen Table Covers**—*cheap.*
100 doz. Doylas, *for only* 4 *cents each.*
100 doz. Napkins, *for only* 6 1-4 *cents.*
Good Canton Flannel, *only* 10 *cents.*

☞ *Ladies, we know these Goods are cheaper than can be found this side of New York*

Venetian Figured Stripes,

6 Pieces—Silk and Worsted—a new and beautiful article for Dresses.

Ladies, this article, something new, we can sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere They cannot be bought in New York at retail at less than 87 1-2 and we will sell them for 62 1-2 cents Ladies, call and see the article.

A new article of **COUNTERPANES,** 6 1-4 *wide, diaper work, stout and beautiful, only 25 cents per yard*

We are selling this article very rapidly The Ladies find that it is cheaper than anything they have ever seen—as pretty and as good as the old English counterpance, costing from $1,00 to $2,00.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinetts,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Twilled Flannel
Men and Boys' Comforters.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Rich Cashmere Shawls, Christmas do, Lligmma do, Mantle do, Children's do, and a great variety of others Ladies, in the Shawl trade we can save you from 50 cents to $5,00 on each shawl if you will buy of us.

CLOAK GOODS.

We have every kind of *Cloak Goods*, of good and fashionable styles, that are offered in the market. In this article we can defy all competition.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES.

A great variety of this article, of the latest importations, and will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Silks! Silks!!

A good assortment of Rich Silks, cheaper than can be found this side of New York.

Stripe Gro de Afrique; Stripe and Plaid Gro de Soie Stripe Gro de Maine; Stripe Romanies.

Also—4-4 **BLUE BLACK SILKS,** very rich and just imported, and less than Stewart's prices of N York.

We invite the Ladies, one and all, to examine this stock We repeat our assurances, that these Goods are the latest and most fashionable styles, purchased by one of the most experienced houses in New York, and forwarded directly to ourselves We also repeat that they will be sold at less prices than the same quality can be obtained in this State.

Under U. S. Hotel, corner of Federal-st.

WANTED—A Store on Middle street, 3 stories high, with a good Cellar.

Also—Two experienced Salesmen nov 6.—2s

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. Cangoe10

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, at the residence of the subscriber, commencing on

MONDAY,

the 3d day of November next, and continuing from week to week until all are sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale,—

1000 STORE SHEEP, and
2000 MUTTON "

ALSO—STOCK, of all kinds, will be offered for sale at the same time.

LIKEWISE—Twelve or fifteen PIGS.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, Oct. 21, 1845. *25

Commisstoners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Amos Gardner, late of Dixfield, deceased, are notified that six months from the 21st day of October, 1845, are allowed to them to exhibit and prove their claims; and for the reception thereof the undersigned will be in session at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield, on Friday, the 20th day of February, and Friday, the 20th day of March, and Friday, the 17th day of April next, from 10 A. M to 4 o'clock P M of said days.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, } Commissioners
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } on said Estate.
November 10th, 1845. 2s

TO THE CITIZENS
Of Portland and Vicinity.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

FOR A FEW DAYS.

The New York CHEAP STORE.

THERE will be opened and on sale this morning (Thursday) at the Store occupied by Mrs Reeves, under the United States Hotel, a very extensive and valuable stock of

DRY GOODS,

direct from New York. The entire stock was purchased by one of the wealthiest and most thorough business Houses in that city, and the advertiser has positive orders to sell them at reduced prices The stock contains all kinds of Wool Cotton and Wool and Silk Dress Goods; all kinds of Wool and Cashmere Shawls, Domestics, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, and a great variety of other articles Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock, and they may be assured that every article can be sold at less prices than they can be purchased in New York City.

☞ The Public are informed that these Goods *are not remnants* of old stocks, but are new and *fresh*—selected *expressly* for the Portland Market. (Oct. 28.—2d

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to	$1,00.
50 Tin Foil,	25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,50 1,50, & 2,00.

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 17

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., September 30, 1845.

Besse, Miss Olive	Irish, Eben'r
Bandit, Paul	Jackson, Jacob
Chandler, Miss Harriet N.	Mason, Zenas
Cummings, James L. 2	Parim, Robinson
Crocker, Jonathan	Ryerson, Miss Charlotte J.
Cushman Albert	Robinson, Preston 2
Caldwell, J P.	Robinson, Mrs Mary
Clerk of Courts, 38	Ramsdell Job
Dean, Edumund	Swift, Mrs. Lucy
Dunham, Sebra	Simonton, Mrs Charlotte
Daniels, Jacob	Stevens, Miss Luthera
Daniels, Miss Harriet	Skillings, Robert
Dursil, Samuel F.	Sturtevant, Mrs Polly
Dickson, Mrs E W.	Swift, Alvin
Evans, Miss Clarinda J.	Tarbox, Miss R C.
Felton, Josa. W.	Verell, Daniel H.
Hubbard, Hiram	Verell, Daniel
Hathaway, Milo	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Disolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

CROCKER, GILLET & CUMMINGS,

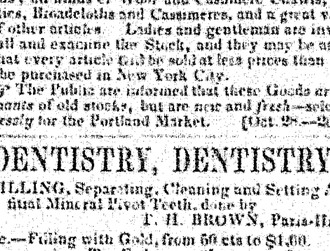
is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS CROCKER.
DENNIS GILLET.
B C. CUMMINGS

Oct. 4th, 1845, 6w 23

THE Manufacturing business will be continued at Locke's Mills as formerly, under the name and firm of

Crocker, Cummings & Co.



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very effectious* medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have had a long fever on it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, M

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for scurvy and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysterics, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a speedy remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of that terribly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been exactly the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Buck & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deston; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hammond, Rues & Adams; Livermore, Brettun & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M Duffull; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Byrron; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—ly

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in selecting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam Life correct and cure the *most desperate of Coats*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to prevent the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritations and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, by Sixty Dollar, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a number of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled efficacy of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuit ously.

DAVID E BRADLEE, Sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Portland, Carver & Portland; Turner, John Baker; Livermore, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Crocker; Hebron, H. Bailey;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edmund Mc—

June 3, 1845. 1y1

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal
Sheriffs' Returns,	property,
Bail Bonds,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Marriage Certificates,	Highway Surveyor's Bills,

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to

Feb 11 1842 41

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by accidental complaints, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the weak and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, that they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

☞ The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. F. R Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half so well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after leaving the Agency for Portland a few days wrote us the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Cleaver, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

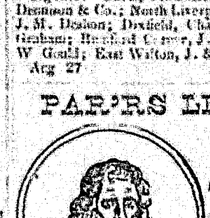
Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 381 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A C Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deston; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E Fuller. Aug 27 6m16dly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. Unlike others, Parr's Life Pills gently evacuate the bowels by removing the obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the functions; also operating mildly as a tonic on the stomach, giving it strength, and acting gently as a purgative. Many females who have taken the various cathartics in the market in terms of the great benefit to the health of the sex, and to all for the of a delicate habit of body we would recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in its effects. Those who have taken calomel in the form of mercurial pills, that have been extracted from the body during the summer, but now again brought into activity, will be especially benefited by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, a few times only. The pain, distress, and many other symptoms of the effects of Parr's Life Pills will soon pass off, and the functions of the liver, stomach, bowels, and other parts of the system, will be restored to a healthy and regular action.

Have all cases of fever, by the various diseases, hunger, agues, dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, colds, fluxes, &c., have been occasioned by sudden changes from the warm season to the cold, from the heat of the sun to the chilly damps of the evening, from fatigue, hunger, &c., from the influence of the atmosphere, exposure, &c., from the effects of malaria, contagion of fevers, paralysis, consumptions, delirium, convulsions, pains, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, rupture, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, fainting, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, distresses, the dolorous, gout, tumors, piles, fevers, venereal affections, cut all kinds, gunshot wounds, headache, white pimply eruptions, white swellings, leucorrhœa, whites of every kind, inflammation, worms, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. In all these cases, supply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different diseases, and requiring different treatment, originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from a long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Dr. Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this, by his correct to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that none *need despair*, that if only a fair trial is given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'S be blessed with lengthened days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A C Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deston; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston Sing'e boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts with full directions —Aug. 27 1s